Vol. 12. THE No. 57

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1797.

SENECCA OIL,

For Sale, by the subscriber, either by the small or large quantity.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1797.

N. B. Those indebted either by bond, note or book account are requested to call and pay off, or suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

Robert Williams,

HAS just received and is now opening at his Store in GREENSBURGH, a neat and general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, well adapted to the present and ensuing season, consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, Queens ware and Hard ware, &c. and a quantity of Shingle Nails, which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, Deer skins, Bear skins, &c.

August 2, 1797.

AGREEABLY to a late act of assembly entitled, "an act to provide for the settlement of the estates of deceased officers and soldiers, who served in the Pennsylvania line during the late war," NOTICE is hereby given to all and every person or persons, who have received letters of administration (and have not settled their accounts) upon the estates of deceased officers and soldiers aforesaid, who have died intestate and without heirs, to come in within SIXTY days from the date hereof, and file in my Office the names of their intestate, and the date of their letters of administration, and to be prepared within Thirty days from the time of such coming in to settle their accounts with me, and pay their respective balances.

NOTICE is also given, to all those who have administered on any estate before the first day of August 1796, and have not made settlement, are hereby required to make settlement of their administration the first Monday in September next, otherwise their bonds will be put in force against them.

SAMUEL JONES, Register
Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1797.

Sutton & Dunseth,

GUNSMITHS.

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they carry on said business in the Borough of Pittsburgh, next door to Mr. Horner's store in Market Street, where they make Rifles, Smooth-bores, Fowling Pieces and Pistols, of the neatest and best quality, either by wholesale or retail. The price of Rifles is from 15 to 35 dollars, Smooth-bores from 13 to 25 dollars. Fowling Pieces from 12 to 18 dollars, Rifle Pistols from 15 to 22 dollars. They constantly keep the best Rifle Powder for sale. Two apprentice wanted to the above business.

August 3, 1797.

N.B. There has been a number of Guns left with us to repair upwards of a year ago, if the owners do not make speedy application for them, they will be sold to pay for the repairing.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber in Pitt township, Allegheny county, six miles from Pittsburgh, and one mile from the Monongahela river, Two Mares, one a black, about 15 hands high, 12 or 13 years old, no brand or ear mark, had on when taken up a bell tied with a piece of rope; the other a small Bay Mare, 13 hands high, much marked with the saddle, has a bell on fastened with a leather strap, and buckled with a shoe buckle, marked on the near shoulder J. B. a half crop in the right ear, and has had the pole evil. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES IRWIN.

August 2, 1797.

A certain John Hancock of

Kentucky left a Mare with the subscriber on the 9th of March last, and engaged to take her away by the first of May, but as said Hancock hath not come and taken her away, I hereby give notice that if she is not taken away before the 26th of August next, she will on that day be sold to pay for her keeping.

RALPH STEWART.

Fayette county, Franklin township, July 15, 1797.

Public Notice.

I DO in this public manner make a demand of all debts that may be due to me to be paid on or before the 15th day of this instant, otherwise suits will be had against delinquents, without respect to characters.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1797.

SALE OF LOTS.

IN THE NEW COUNTY TOWN AT FORT STEUBEN.

A NEW County called *Jefferson*, has been lately laid off by the Governor of the Western Territory, and the seat of Justice is fixed at *Fort Steuben*, on the bank of the river Ohio, where a Town is now laid out by *James Ross* and *Bezaleel Wells*. The Lots and Out Lots of this Town will be sold on the Premises upon the 25th instant. One half the purchase money will be credited 30 days, the residue for six months.

There is a Saw-mill close to the Town, and the lands of the neighbouring settlements are not excelled in quality by any upon the Ohio. Those who purchase Lots in this Town, will find the materials for building more readily than in most Towns of the Western Country, and the abundance of Pitt Coal, will render fuel a very cheap article forever.

Plan of the Town and Out-Lots may be seen at the Washington Printing Office, at Wells's Mills, with Mr. Brown at Charleston, and with Mr. Douglass at Fort Steuben.

BEZALEEL WELLS.

August 1, 1797.

THE partnership of Oliver Ormsby and Alexander M'Laughlin, trading under the firm of A. M'Laughlin & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to A. M'Laughlin, who is duly authorised to settle their accounts, and those who have any demands are desired to present them that payment may be made.

O. ORMSBY,
A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1797.

A. M'Laughlin

HAS just received and is now opening a neat and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of the following articles, viz. Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Queensware, together with a handsome assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

Just opening and for sale at Mrs. Wilson's, on the Bank, a large assortment of the following articles, viz.

BROAD and forest cloths, plain and printed cassimers, thicketts and cords, printed, marseilles and other waistcoating, dimity and muslinets, clouded nankeens and gingums, mens' and womens' cotton stockings, a great variety of printed cottons and calicoes, 6-4 and 4-4 book and jaconett, tamboured and plain muslins, muslin handkerchiefs and shawls with fancy borders, and a variety of other articles which will be sold wholesale and retail at Philadelphia prices, for cash only, by

DAVID WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1797.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

A Valuable weather boarded two story Log House and a Lot of Ground, situate in Water street in the town of Pittsburgh, marked in Col. Woods's plan of said town No. 202, 60 feet in front, and in depth 160 feet, bounded north-westwardly by Front street, south-eastwardly by Grant street, south-westwardly by Water street, and north westwardly by Lot No. 201; the dwelling House is 25 feet front, and in depth 48 feet, compleatly lathed and plaistered, the lower room of which is very neatly finished and painted; an excellent draw well near the front door. The whole lot, except ten feet, well enclosed. The terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber living on the premises.

GASPER ABRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber offers the above reward to any person or persons who will apprehend and safely lodge in any goal of the state, a certain DAVID M'KESSOCK, who was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the goal and penitentiary house in Philadelphia, and who effected his escape from the subscriber when conducting him to the said goal, agreeably to his sentence on conviction. The said M'Kessock is about two years from Ireland, out of the county of Derry, and by trade, a weaver. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a florid complexion, and fair hair, which he commonly wears tied or queued; he made his escape at the peach orchard, 4 miles from Fort Littleton, and had on a high crowned black hat, a dark brown coat, red jacket, olive coloured velvet breeches and blue stockings, and had a small iron chain fastened to his right leg.

HENRY WISE.

Greensburgh, July 26, 1797.

TOWNS OF ERIE, WARREN, WATERFORD AND FRANKLIN.

THE *Second payment* for Lots in the said Towns purchased at the Public Sales made at Philadelphia, Carlisle & Pittsburgh, in the months of July and August last, 1796, must be made on or before the 17th day of August next, together with lawful interest from the time of sale, or in failure of such payment the sale will be absolutely void and of no effect.

The payments will be received at any time before or on the said day at my Office, No. 45, in Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, duly authorised to receive the same.

June 30, 1797.

The Subscriber has for Sale, a

NEGRO WENCH,

who is good for house or out work. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN RICHEY, Copper Smith,
near Budds Ferry, Yough.

Westmoreland county, July 18, 1797.

NEW STORE.

In Beaver Creek Settlement.

Just opened at WILLIAMS'S MILLS, *sixteen miles from the Ohio, at the Forks of Little Beaver, on the main waggon road leading from Pittsburgh through M'Intosh, up Big Beaver, by said Mills to Mahoning, Shenango, the great Salt Springs, Pymatuning, and New Connecticut Settlements.*

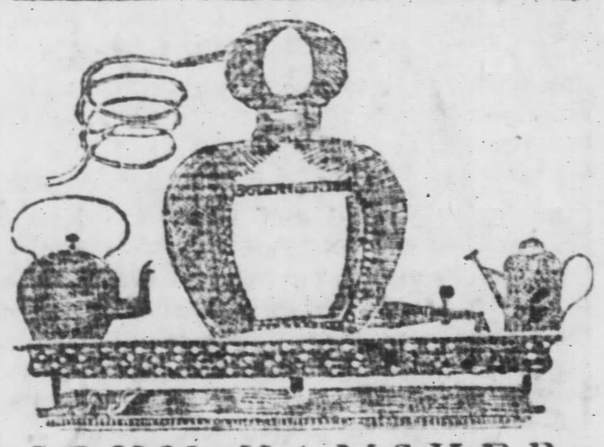
The assortment of GOODS for Sale there, consists of a considerable variety of articles, some of which are as follows, viz.

GREEN, drab, blue and mixed coloured broadcloths	*Blankets*
Cassimers, assorted colours	*A variety of silk handkerchiefs*
Beaverets	*Cotton and linen ditto*
Forest cloths and coatings	*Muslin cravats and shawls*
Flannels, velvets and cordureys	*Dimity and striped bed ticking*
Royal ribbs and nankeens	*Silk, thread, mohair*
A variety of calicoes, chintzes and cambrics	*Bindings, ribbons*
Worsted, cotton & silk and cotton hose	*Pins, needles, buckaback, scissors, knives*
Irish linens & durants	*Thimbles, razors and spectacles*
Taboreens & camblets	*Ink stands, powder, lead and salt*
	Tea and coffee
	10d and 6d nails
	Glass,

And a variety of other articles for which Cash, wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Tow and Flaxen Linen, Butter, Beeswax, & Furrs will be received in payment, by

ENNION WILLIAMS,
Agent Pop. Com.

June 20, 1797.



JOHN HAMSHER,

COPPER SMITH AND TIN PLATE WORKER,

In Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

HAS now on hand, and for sale, a large quantity of Stills, Copper and Tin Ware, and a quantity of Gin and Whiskey, all of which he will sell, either by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Two apprentices and two journeymen wanted for the Copper Smith trade, and two journeymen to the Tinning trade, to whom the highest wages will be given. The highest prices given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

N. B. He has also just opened a neat and general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, including a large quantity of best finished BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell at a very low rate.

July 26, 1797.

Foreign Intelligence

LONDON, May 18.

MR. Trevor, his Majesty's late Minister at Turin, is arrived in town from Paris having had permission to travel thro France he staid at Paris two months on his way home and is said to be in possession of some important information.

A gentleman who arrived on Tuesday last from Holland, states, that the French are marching columns of troops down to the coast and it is understood, that a chain of immense strength will be formed from Brest all along the coasts of Holland.

Monday morning Major General England set out for Dover, on his way to France, to surrender himself again prisoner of war, agreeable to the conditions of his parole.

About 6000 troops are arrived in Ireland from Great-Britain; and 4000 more are under orders thither. A large party of our artillery are to go to Ireland; & the Irish artillery have embarked for England.

A letter from Monaghan, in the nort of Ireland, received by the Dublin mail of yesterday, states, that a captain Leslie, with 32 of his yeomanry corps, had been attacked by 250 United Irishmen, who had the audacity to demand of captain Leslie and his party their arms, which they had received but that day in Charlemont, and as the United Irishmen imagined, without ammunition. Captain Leslie replied cooly, that "they should have arms," and drawing a pistol from the holster, shot the leader through the body. The men under his command following his brave example, in a short time killed twenty of the assailants, & put the remainder to flight. Many of the assailants who escaped were severely wounded, twenty dead bodies were found in the road.

May 24.

The last Calcutta papers mention the discovery of an island in latitude 9. 28. S. & 146. 57. E. longitude, which has been named Tate's island, in honor of Mr. Tate, of Bombay. The men and children who inhabit this island are naked, and the women have no other covering than a leaf over such parts as nature teaches them to conceal. The principal persons engaged in this discovery were a Mr. Shaw, chief officer of a ship called the Chesterford, a Mr. Carter, and a Mr. Haskett, & captain Hill, of the new South Wales, corps. The three former proceeded into the country, for the purpose of making observations but were soon attacked by the inhabitants, who wounded two of them in a most desperate manner. Mr. Shaw fired several times at the people, which caused them to fly in every direction. On the arrival of this gentleman with his wounded companions at the beach, they found capt. Hill and one of the seamen dead, cut and mangled in a shocking manner, and two others floating on the water with their throats cut; they however made shift to get on board and found every thing was taken away. They then, with great difficulty, hoisted a sail which the natives had left, and got out of their reach. Mr. Hasket bound up the wounds of his unfortunate comrades with their handkerchief; but Mr. Carter was so weak from loss of blood, that he was obliged to lie down in the bottom of the boat. They saw very distinctly those voracious animals, dragging the bodies of captain Hill and the seaman towards large fires, prepared on the occasion, yelling and howling at the same time.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Ireland, which has brought a number of papers to the 18th inst. containing a fuller account of the important debates on a reform of Parliament on the preceeding day; by some of these we are given to understand that the opposition in the Irish house of Commons have determined not to attend the house any longer.—Mr. Grattan, in the concluding part of his speech on the subject of reform, is said to have declared this in the following terms:—"We have offered our measure—you will reject it—we deprecate yours; you will persevere; having no hopes left to persuade, or dissuade, and having discharged our duty, we shall trouble you no more, and, after this day, shall not attend the house of Commons."

It does not appear by the letters from Ireland that any serious action has taken place since the affair of the fourteenth, in the neighbourhood of Dundalk; but several straglin

rcies belonging to the conſpirators have en made priſoners in different parts of the gdom. The Inſurgents commence their ults without order or method; their chiefs ll remain ſecreted, they have no rallying int; and from their proceedings, they are nſidered to be little more than a predatory nditti.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received at e ſecretary of ſtate's office from Gibraltar, rought over by the Liſbon mail, which ſtate e arrival of the Britiſh forces from the iſle Elba on the coaſt of Italy; and that, in onſequence regiments had been ſent to Por-gal, to augment the Britiſh brigade in that ingdom.

The counter-addreſs of the city (in oppoſi-ion to the one voted at the late common hall, raying for the diſmiſſal of his Majeſty's pre-nt miniſters) has already obtained more than 000 ſignatures.

Saturday and yeſterday there was another ery large delivery of dollars from the mint in he tower, to the bank of England.

Information was received in town yeſterday of an attempt having been lately made to cre-ate a defection in the Cheſhire militia, by means of ſeditious hand-bills, privately diſtri-buted at their habitations in the dead of the night. The men immediately called a meet-ing, at which none of the officers were preſent, and unanimouſly reſolved to pay out of their own pockets one hundred pounds for the de-tection of the authors, printers, and publiſhers of the infamous placarts.—Similar circum-ſtances have happened with two other regi-ments of militia, an account of which has been received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office.

On Sunday night laſt ſeditious hand-biils were diſtributed at moſt of the ſentry boxes about the park, and in Weſtminiſter, which were burnt by all the ſoldiers into whoſe hands they fell.

The non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the 9th regiment of dragoons, the Kilkenny, Antrim, Longford, Tyrone, Wexford, and Waterford, regiments of militia, the 1ſt regi-ment of Fencible cavalry, and Anguſhire fen-cibles, have publicly contradicted the prejudi-cial inſinuations lately thrown out againſt their loyalty, and offered rewards for the apprehen-ſion of any perſons who may attempt to diſſe-minate improper principles among the ſoldiery.

By a letter received from Newry, in Ire-land, we are informed that about 5 days ago about 400 of the country people ſurrounded and attacked a party of the ancient Britiſh re-giment of horſe which lately went to that country. The party amounted only to 20; but charged with ſuch ſpirit, that they ſoon routed the whole multitude who aſſailed them, twelve of whom were killed, and the others made their eſcape to the adjacent mountains.

The troops aſſembled at Portſmouth on the late mutiny are ordered to their former ſtati-ons.

American Intelligence.

SALEM, June 30.

SUMMARY.

In ſo important a ſcene, as now opens in Europe, we muſt prepared for ſerious conjec-tures; and muſt neceſſarily ſeparate the events which have preceded the preliminary articles of peace, between France and the Empire, from all occurrences, conſequent upon them; though they will offer to us at the ſame time. The commands of the Directory, that the Portugueſe ambaſſador ſhould leave France, were given before the news of the peace had arrived. The diſturbances in the north of Germany, which are ſaid to have extended into the Pruſſian dominions, exiſted while the expectations of the war in the empire conti-nued. The meaſures of the Archduke on the Rhine were preparatory to the proclamation of a peace. The letters of Buonaparte to Venice were alſo previouſly written. The whole opens anew upon this great event, and we muſt carefully obſerve the different mea-ſures before and after it. The expectation of a general PEACE, which is greatly encou-raged, will inſpire new hopes; and neceſſarily produce a change of meaſures, among all the nations at war. We may believe that it will extend its good influence into the eccleſiaſti-cal ſtates, and even to Naples; and may de-ſtroy that ſpirit of jealouſy, and inſurrection which has appeared in this latter kingdom.—In Holland, they muſt look towards the Con-greſs at Berne, with anxious ſolicitude.—The intentions of the Prince of Orange, to leave England, for the continent; and the probable diſcuſſion of his claims in the Con-greſs, at which he may be perſonally preſent; are ſerious conſiderations to this divided and humbled republic. Spain will probably re-joice in an event, which may delay a deciſive action, reſpecting which it has many fears; and may welcome a peace, which leaves her colonies ſafe, after a war, into which it has been impelled, not by great hopes, but by an impoſing neceſſity. The Engliſh at this cri-tical period, have been palſied in both their hands. The ſhock which credit has received, and which the French by an influx of counter-feit Engliſh bank notes were prepared to in-creaſe, has given a moſt ſerious alarm. The diſaffection and mutiny of the fleet, which deſtroy all ſubordination, and neceſſarily, all confidence, were as unforeſeen, as they are fatal to the preſent hopes of this great peo-ple, For two hundred years, the Engliſh have been honored upon the ſeas; and it has been left to themſelves to humble that pride which was their glory. The increaſing diſ-contents of Ireland, and the repinings even of Scotland, and the petitions at home, make the ſound of peace welcome to the people.—But how great do they appear in circumſtan-ces, which muſt have been fatal to any other nation! Their government remains in force, and will renovate itſelf by it native ſtrength; while its uncommon dangers will publiſh the unconquered greatneſs of Great-Britain; which has been glorious in many a tempeſt, and has increaſed its fame, by the events, which have laid ancient nations in the duſt. Conquered upon its own ſoil, it firſt roſe great in the eyes of the world. A momentary republic, it learns to qualify the power of its monarch. Daring to oppoſe the claims it had diſowned, it again choſe a monarch for its liberties; and now exiſts, to publiſh ſome new great truths, upon the danger of war againſt the name of liberty, and the reſources of a country; while it lives to practice the wiſdom, which it has ſo dearly purchaſed; and while Europe may be indebted to the ſtrength it has oppoſed to the moſt alarming innovations. It is reported that the Engliſh have Goree, upon the coaſt of Africa, but the French emigrants, in the ports of St. Domingo, in the hands of the Engliſh, are removing with their property. The French general, who has opened ſuch glorious proſpects of peace to his country, is to welcome that peace, in which he hopes to ſhare, in the calm retirement and independ-ence of private life. He is determined to adventure upon no peril of ambition, but to be content to ſee his country happy, and to re-joice in her proſperity, while he is a bold ex-ample of quiet ſubmiſſion to the laws. He is thus to teach his ſoldiers, to return and ſub-mit to uſeful induſtry, and to refute the ca-lumnies, that the armies of France would be the enemies of its repoſe. With a WASH-INGTON before his eyes, and an American army in the quiet of citizenſhip, a proof of generous love of our country; upon a bolder ſcale, he is to exhibit the greateſt truths, for the conſolation of man, that we can conquer, and live for our country's peace.

NEW-YORK, July 26.

It is ſaid, that on the 14th of May, there were at the Texel about 20 ſail of men of war, large and ſmall, not one half manned, and badly proviſioned.—That ſixty men late-ly of the admiral's ſhip, ſeized the launch in open day, and deſerted to an Engliſh frigate then cruiſing off—no purſuit was attempted—that complaints exiſt owing to the general ſtagnation of buſineſs—that nearly one hun-dred tranſports were ready and prepared for the embarkation of French troops ſuppoſed to be deſtined for England or Ireland.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) July 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lon-don, dated May 3, 1797, to a friend of the Editor.

"I wrote you in March from Edinburgh, giving you a ſlight ſketch of the folly and prodigality of Europe, and Scotch wiſdom and economy. I arrived in London 2d of April; and, after making neceſſary arrange-ments, have amuſed myſelf with viſiting what-ever is rare or groteſque. I have been ſeve-ral times in the houſe of commons; have ſeen Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox, men who have made ſo much noiſe in the world. Their appear-ance does them no credit. Mr. Pitt is a tall thin man; his head and face are both ſmall, his forehead is contracted, and his noſe turns up, like a ſwine. Mr. Fox is very corpulent, reſembling the round bellied ——. His head upon the principles of Lavater, is better than Pitt's, but his voice is flat and uncouth.—I heard them both ſpeak repeatedly, and was very much diſappointed, that they ſhould fall ſo far ſhort of ſome of our ſecond rate ſpeakers in Congreſs."

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

We are informed that Governor BLOUNT before he left this city, had a great number of circular letters printed to be ſent on to the ſtate of Tenneſſee. We are in poſſeſſion of one of them; an exact copy we now preſent to the public.

Philadelphia, July 6th, 1797.

SIR,

The annexed is a copy of a letter [this is the letter to Carey publiſhed in all the newſ-papers] with which it ſeems Mr. Byers, of Tellico blockhouſe came expreſs to this city, and delivered it about the 20th of June, to the Preſident, with whom and his executive council, it remained until the 30th laſt, when it was laid by him before both houſes of Con-greſs, with other papers.

It is imputed to me, and has involved me in ſerious difficulties, the extent of which I cannot at preſent foreſee. They will howe-ver be ſhortly detailed to you.

I aſk of you to examine it with attention and determine for yourſelf, if the contem-plated plan, let whoever may be the author, had gone into effect, what would have been the reſult to the citizens of Tenneſſee, whoſe good it has ever been and will be my happi-neſs and duty to promote? I repeat, read and judge for yourſelves, regardleſs of popular clamour, which its publication has raiſed in this city and other places, much to my injury. Shortly I will be in Tenneſſee, in the mean time believe me very reſpectfully,

Your obedient ſervant,
WILLIAM BLOUNT.

SOMETHING WONDERFUL FROM THE WEST.

PARIS, (Kent.) June 2.

A gentleman offered to be qualified to the following curious circumſtance, and order-his name to be ſet to the ſame, which happ-ened on the 10th inſt.

His words were as follows:

That, on my way from Waſhington to Lexington, I was overtaken by a man in fi-gure and appearance of a gentleman, who re-queſted me to diſmount, and take a GAME OF CARDS, on the highway, I refuſed, he rode on and left me, it being then almoſt dark, and I then being near Millerſburgh, was again over-taken by the ſame gentleman, who repeated the ſame requeſt, I then objected, becauſe we had neither candles nor cards, he ſaid he could remedy both, and on my alighting, I obſerved in one ſecond a candle burning—We ſat down on the road, and I in a few mi-nutes loſt 150 dollars; he then finding my money was all loſt, propoſed to lend me ſome, and let us continue the play; ruminating on his propoſal, and the time of night, I chanced to caſt my eyes down to his FEET, I then perceived a CLOVEN FOOT;—thunder immedi-ately echoed, the woods ſeemed all on fire; a ſtrong ſtench of brimſtone almoſt ſuffocated me, and horrid terrific yells; my companion flew in a blaze of blue fire round a honey lo-cuſt.—My ſenſes are ſo much injured that I am determined immediately to leave the ſtate.

I am, Mr. Printer,
Your humble ſervant,
B. MOURDEIGH.

Pittsburgh, Auguſt 12.

After a lingering illneſs, departed this life on Saturday night laſt, Mr. JACOB BAUS-MAN, a reſpectable citizen. His funeral was attended by a greater number of people than was ever known in this place on a ſimi-lar occaſion. A ſermon, in the German language, was preached by the Revd. Mr. Weaver, on the melancholy occaſion.

Mr. SCULL,

I APPROVE of Mr. Colerick's rejecting the extract of the Iriſh letter publiſhed in your laſt, and if you had known the ſenti-ments and views of thoſe who ſent it, you would, I think, have refuſed it too. But you don't know the miſcreant tricks of theſe creatures.

The extract is ſaid to be of a letter from a gentleman in the North of Ireland, to his friend in Waſhington. Though I confeſs the extract is not too bad for the North of Ireland, I do not believe any ſuch letter ex-iſts, and venture to ſay that the extract is a fabrication. Why was not the name of the gentleman and the friend given that we might form ſome gueſs of the weight of the relati-on. Gentleman is a title which every block-head gives to every other, that he may re-ceive it back himſelf. Why there is not a worthleſs negro ſlave, but dubs his fellow ſir, and gentleman, and this reciprocal civi-lity is generally in proportion to the baſe-neſs and impudence of the objects, by whom and to whom it is given. But whether the extract is from Ireland or Waſhington is im-material, it gives a falſe picture and for no good purpoſe; and was therefore properly rejected by Mr. Colerick. I like to ſee print-ers having ſpirit to reject indecency, falſe-hood and ſedition however popular.

A late newſpaper announced a ſermon preached by a Scotch iriſh clergyman, lately arrived in America, who had, ſays the paper, been driven from his country, for aſſiſted in a party, to help ſome dows to dig their po[illegible]oes. Will believe this? Th[illegible]ſt like the cr[illegible] The clergyman may[illegible]e many o[illegible] been obliged to fly from his cou[illegible] will venture to ſay it was for[illegible] cauſe than aſſiſting widows to di[illegible]

"The province of Ulſter," ſays the tract, "is declared to be in a ſtate of rebel-lion and out of the king's peace, and there-fore ſubject to military law, and ſo forth." Now, Mr. Scull, mind for what—"Gentle-men of every denomination have laid aſide religious prejudices, and united as one man in praying for a reform in parliament, and diſmiſſal of the preſent wicked adminiſtration; for this they are dragged from their homes and families, ſent on board tender[illegible] ſhips, chained in dungeons there to ſtarve, or die in want and miſery." A tale like this may paſs in the country of bulls, and even may croſs the Atlantic from one iriſhman to another; but a bull like this would ſtagger any American. It is the cant of all rogues when they are detected in miſchief.

A ſon of St. Patrick travelling along the road, eſpied a pedlar faſt aſleep. Taking a fancy to the pedlar's pack and purſe, he reſolved to entitle himſelf to it, as lawful in-heritance, by ſending the pedlar to Heaven. With this pious purpoſe he drew his knife, and ſoftly approaching the pedlar's throat, was about to cut it, when his hand was ſud-denly arreſted by the wakening pedlar—Vil-lain what are you about, ſays the pedlar—Arrah, dear honey, ſays Paddy, and why will you be after ſtopping me—by my ſoul and I'm glad to ſee you alive again for I thought you had fallen into a ſwoon, and I was going juſt to draw a little blood to make you open your eyes and get up, leſt ſome thief ſhould ſteal your pack.

If your readers would know the true reaſ-ſon, why the province of Ulſter is declared in a ſtate of rebellion, and why theſe reform-ers are reſtrained from proceeding in their work of reformation, they may ſee it, in a better authority than an extract of a letter from the North of Ireland or from Wa[illegible]-ton—they may ſee it in the report of a committee of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons publiſhed in your laſt, and of the committee of the Iriſh Houſe of Lords which I hope you will publiſh in your next.

Theſe reports ſhew, that theſe wretches had indeed laid aſide religious prejudices—that a vaſt combination had been formed, armed and organized, whoſe object was to introduce the anarchy, confiſcation and maſ-ſacre of France—to unite with the French who were to land at Bantry Bay, to over-turn the government, to put to death the members of the legiſlature, and every man in and out of, office, who ſhould oppoſe their views—and they themſelves reckoned, that at leaſt thirty thouſand perſons muſt be de-ſtroyed. This is the reformation which thoſe gentle patriots had in view—and nobo-dy will wonder that they complain of go-vernment, magiſtrates, ſoldiers, chains and dungeons, for preventing them from accom-pliſhing ſo godly a purpoſe. Nor will any body wonder, that ſome of them, who have been tried, were acquitted, when we are told that they are all bound by oath, not to give evidence againſt each other, and we know that ſuch wretches conſider the tie of infamy which holds them together, as more ſacred than any other which God or man can impoſe.

If the government were ſo tyrannical as the extract repreſents, they might make ſhort work with any man, and ſoon diſpatch him without a trial. There are ruffians enough in Ireland, ready for any ſuch purpoſe, and this extract writer ſays they are at the com-mand of government. If this be ſo, and the government be tyrannical, why does it not employ theſe, and not have recourſe to judi-cial trial by jury.

But we have nothing to do with Iriſh prin-ciples, manners, and actions—Ours is a free government, and would be a happy one, but for calumniators of it, and ſpreaders of falſe news, and miſrepreſenters of true. And when we ſee the ſame men not content with defaming our own, eager alſo to defame other governments; we have reaſon to fear that they not only hate and wiſh to deſtroy ours, but hate and would deſtroy all go-vernments whatſoever.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE preſent number begins the [illegible] YEAR ſince the firſt publication of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—It has had, at leaſt, the credit of being the firſt paper that has been publiſhed on the weſt of the mountains. In the then unimproved ſtate of the country, it was hazardous to attempt it; could all the difficulties have been foreſeen it would not have been attempted. News is not an article of neceſſity; people can live without knowing what is going on upon the earth, any more than what is going on about it, or under it. The affairs of [illegible] Great-Britain, and the other [illegible] of Eu-rope, are of as little moment to [illegible] as the affairs of the moon—and a print[illegible] has no claim upon the public but curioſity or public uti-

...a ſenſe of the utility of a Gazette not only to diſſeminate knowledge and give information; but for the purpoſe of advertiſements. With a view to this laſt object, the man that can look a little before him, will ſee, that it may not only be of uſe to himſelf, or neceſſary, in the courſe of time, but a great public good.

Yet you will hear ſome ſay, we can get the intelligence of what is going on abroad, by taking a daily paper from Philadelphia, and though at more expence, yet it is more full, and at firſt hand, than from a domeſtic intelligencer. That is all true; and if a man can afford it, he is to be commended for taking this pains to inform himſelf. Nevertheleſs, there is a claim upon him, if not of a legal, yet in a political point of view, to contribute to a local publication of his country, by ſupplying a little oil in his turn to keep the lamp burning that is lighted up in his own foreſt.

But, at the ſame time, we do not find fault with thoſe (becauſe in reality we ſuffer leſs by them) who do not take a paper at all, than thoſe who take, and do not pay punctually. For a want of punctuality in payment, is almoſt as bad as none at all, when the trouble of ſoliciting and collecting is taken into view. It is better oftentimes to ſave the expence of labour and of paper, in the firſt inſtance, as the phraſe is, the firſt loſs being the leaſt.—People ought to weigh this, and be guided by the conſideration of it.

With regard to the merit of our paper, it becomes not us to ſay; but ſo far as good intentions can ſerve, we can with confidence aſſert, that our object has been at all times to ſelect without biaſs, and communicate truth to the public.

The Pittſburgh Gazette has never deſerved or obtained the epithet of a party paper; becauſe the Editor is of no party, not being greatly verſed in the abſtract ſcience of politics, and not having the ambition or the ſkill to be any thing but a printer; at leaſt ſenſible that while acting in the capacity of giving information to the public, he ought to be nothing more. His object has been, and ought to be that alone, of ſelecting what is moſt intereſting and worthy to be inſerted.

At the ſame time we are happy that we have been always ſuffered to purſue this our equal courſe, and that no man, or ſet of men have in the leaſt degree attempted to controul the freedom of our preſs, or to ſay, we ought to print more on this ſide, or on that. It is a delicacy for which we expreſs our thanks to the public, and ſhall make our return by a faithful continuance of that impartiality with which we begun; well knowing that the medium of a paper ought to give things as they are, and not like ſome bodies, reflect objects with different colours from what they are in nature, and appear to the naked eye.

Weſtmoreland County, ſs.

Liſt of cauſes ſet down for trial at June Term, 1797, to be tried at September Term, 1797.

Wm. Sutherland	vs	Wm. Todd
Martha Kelly	vs	Robert Crawford
Same	vs	Rd. Williams & al.
Daniel St. Clair	vs	Daniel Jones
Wm. Robertſon	vs	Robert Orr
Leſſee of S. Moorhead	vs	Joſeph Pierce
Same	vs	John Wallace
James Elder	vs	Robert Taylor
James Henry	vs	Wm. Campbell
United States	vs	George Smith
Same	vs	George Henry
Same	vs	Moſes Latta
Same	vs	Henry M'Clintick
Same	vs	James M'Clorg
Same	vs	John Light
Same	vs	John Carnahan
H. Miller, ſupervisor	vs	Alex. Denniſton
Adm. of Elie Coulter	vs	James Barr
H. Miller, ſupervisor	vs	Jacob Hough
Same	vs	Robert M'Guffin
Wm. Neal	vs	Bazil Neily
Henry Sweyer	vs	Jacob Campbell
H. Miller, ſupervisor	vs	Charles Foreman
Same	vs	James Weir
Same	vs	John Karr
Elizabeth Shannon	vs	James Briſon
James Caruthers	vs	Sarah Sample
H. Miller, ſupervisor	vs	John Welch
Same	vs	John Probſt
Same	vs	Henry Furrey
Same	vs	Samuel Bell
Same	vs	John M'Gregor
James M'Clean	vs	Wm. Cooper
Joſeph Alexander	vs	Robert Taylor
H. Miller, ſupervisor	vs	John M'Culloch
United States	vs	George Henry
Same	vs	George Smith
Leſſee of Geo. Boyers	vs	Daniel Williams
Leſſee of Chn. Ruſſner	vs	Franciſcus Fromm
Leſſee of W. Larimore and wife	vs	Benjamin Dubois
Leſſee of F. Merchant	vs	John Milleron
George Arnfred	vs	Daniel Kerch
Frederick Tarr	vs	Hugh Neely
James Reay	vs	John Parker
John Wireberger aſſ.	vs	Jas. Bonine & al.
Lewis Bond & Co.	vs	John Robinſon
Leſſe of Cr. Lovinguire	vs	David Hunter
Leſſee of W. Maghee	vs	David Tate
John Copely	vs	Jas. Brady, admr.
Francis Silver	vs	John M'Curdy
Matthew Jack	vs	Jacob Livigood
Robert Crawford	vs	John Pennel
Hugh Henderſon	vs	George Barclay
Alice Campbell	vs	T'Manfield & wife
Samuel Alexander	vs	Abraham Parker
Abraham Loſe	vs	A. Parker & al.
John Stackpole	vs	Peter Cole & al.
Daniel Harold	vs	Mich. Shaag & al.
Leſſee of Aw. Neilſon	vs	Joſeph Neilſon
Alexander Beens	vs	Samuel Phipps
Leſſee of Epm. Wallace	vs	Thomas Dickey
Leſſee of Gt. Thomas	vs	R. Crawford & al.
John Scott	vs	James Armſtrong
Leſſe of Jon. Smith	vs	Wm. Marſhal
Leſſee of Geo. Wright	vs	George Painter
Nich. Swope & al.	vs	Henry Trout
Thankful Agis	vs	Thomas Boyd
Thomas Boyd	vs	Samuel Kemis
Alice Campbel	vs	Thos. Mansfield
Andrew Kennedy	vs	John Probſt
Nich. Clingolſmith	vs	Abraham Loſe
John Scott, aſſ.	vs	Henry Girts
John Scott	vs	James Carnon
Andrew Stuart	vs	Geo. Krauſhour
Alexander Kennedy	vs	Wm. Nicholſon
John Smearly	vs	Oliver M'Elduff
George Painter	vs	George Davis
Alexander Irvine	vs	S. Kemi jun. ad.
Bolton Seyfreed	vs	Abm. Loos & al.
John Elliot & al.	vs	Eliſha Wall
Andrew Wilkins	vs	John Kerr
John Wilkins	vs	David Larimore
Francis Kerns	vs	Robert M'Culoch
Leſſee of Caſper Marklin	vs	Iſaac Miller
Adam Johniton	vs	Eliſha Wall
Leſſee of Geo. Henry	vs	Robert Whyte
John M'Lean	vs	Sam. Hyme, jun.
Chriſtopher Truby	vs	Simon Drum
Matthew Kerr	vs	Conklin Budd
Leſſee of J. Denniſton	vs	Ter. Campbell
Jane Elpy & al. execx.	vs	John Sumrall
Wm. Wilſon	vs	Wm. M'Kelvey
Edward Warneck	vs	B. Laffer & al.
Alex. J. Dallas	vs	Alex. Denniſton
Henry Hare	vs	P. Horbough ſ. b.
John Quigley	vs	Iſaiah Davis
Andrew Ralſton for &c.	vs	Jas. Polock & al.
James Perry aſſ.	vs	David Larimore
Andrew Kennedy	vs	Reynolds Roſs
Charles Bovard	vs	Pat. Dougherty
John Elliot & al.	vs	Eliſha Wall
John Gilmor	vs	David Duff
John Houſer	vs	Bartel Laffer
Joſeph Simon	vs	Alex. Denniſton
John Kirkpatrick	vs	Same
Robert Williams	vs	Same
Joſeph Cook	vs	Same
Cook & Denniſton	vs	Same
John Denniſton & Co.	vs	Same
Denniſton & Hovey in Co	vs	Same
John Field & ſon	vs	Same
Mart. Denniſton ſur. ob.	vs	Same
Thompſon Erwin	vs	B. Laffer & al.
Andrew M'Dowell, aſſ.	vs	Alex. Denniſton
Leſſee of John Galbraith	vs	John M'Gaw
Charles Bovard	vs	Abraham Loſe
John Gibſon	vs	Chriſtopher Hays

ANECDOTES.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the liberty, republicaniſm, and philoſophy of ancient Athens, a race of ſlaves were kept among them, called HELOTS, the deſcendents of priſoners made in war, and who enjoyed none of the privileges annexed to freemen. Weary of ſubjugation, a body of theſe miſerable people revolted, formed themſelves into a military aſſociation, and put the republic to defiance. It is needleſs to ſay, they were ſoon conquered by the republican Legions. On their ſurrender at diſcretion, the Athenian commander aſked the leader of the HELOTS what treatment he thought he and his companions deſerved?—WE DESERVE (ſaid he) THE TREATMENT OF BRAVE MEN, WHO THINK THEMSELVES WORTHY OF LIBERTY.

LOUIS, the fourteenth was once ſtanding at his palace window, in a cold bleak morning of January, muſing himſelf with ſuch objects as occurred in the ſtreet. Among others, he took notice of a man who ſtood fixed at a corner, in a very thin ſummer dreſs. Altho' his whole apparel was not thicker than an eel-ſkin, the man appeared to bear the inclemency of the weather with as much indifference as if it had been the month of May.—The curioſity of Louis was in a moment intereſted—He ſent his Valet de Chambre down into the ſtreet to enquire of the man "how he poſſibly kept himſelf from freezing with ſuch a thin dreſs on?"—"TELL HIS MAJESTY (ſaid the man) IF HE PUTS ON ALL THE CLOATHS HE HAS IN THE WORLD, HE WILL FEEL JUST AS COMFORTABLE AS I DO, AND AS SAFE FROM FREEZING."

AN ADDRESS TO LIBERTY.

HAIL! Liberty, thou goddeſs—fair,
With laughing eyes, and dimpling cheeks,
So degagee and debonnaire,
As, native—complaiſance beſpeaks.

Man's happineſs, if not abus'd,
Great ſoother of the ills of life,
But, by his policy oft us'd,
To foment anarchy, and ſtrife.—

When e'er thy ſtaff, and cap's diſplay'd,
Thy banners waving in the air,
Thy cauſe, a common cauſe is made,
And to thy ſtandard, all repair.

Then nought but drums, and fifes we hear,
The laws, we for a while ſuſpend,
And oft times in our mad career,
Do things, which we did not intend.—

In civil war, each hoſtile act,
They ſay, is dictated by thee—
The rights of man, are all attack'd,
By thoſe, who fight for liberty.

Rare Liberty! where ſome ſhall dare,
O'er lives and property to ſway,
And with the loſs of both, do ſeare,
Thoſe, who their mandates diſobey.—

In India's eaſt, and weſtern climes,
Thy favours are to few confin'd,
There, wealth gives ſanction to all crimes,
And ſocial ties do ſlightly bind.

But on Columbia's favor'd coaſt,
Thou ſeem'ſt to look with kind intent;
Shield her from thoſe, who make their boaſt,
They'll thy intentions circumvent.

May ſhe preſerve a proper mean,
Licencious freedom e'er reſtrain,
And never uſe the guillotine,
To France, an everlaſting ſtain.—

Fair Liberty; name oft profan'd,
'Gainſt thy full power, I make this clauſe,
Man's only free when he's reſtrain'd,
No liberty without the laws.

GYNTHIA.

To be Rented.

A TWO Story Frame Houſe, together with a large Kitchen and good Stable, and a garden paled in, ſituate on the corner of the public ſquare in M'Kee's Port, and is well calculated for a ſtore or tavern. For particulars apply to Doctor JAMES IRWIN in M'Kee's Port.

Black [illegible] of different kinds of wood, either green or ſeaſoned, to the amount of 50,000 feet or leſs, may be had at the ſubſcriber's mill, near Col. Cook's, in the Forks of Yough; they will be delivered at the mill, on the Monongahela bank, or at Pittſburgh landing.

JOSEPH DOWNER.

Auguſt 9, 1797.

He has alſo an Organ ſuitable either for Church or Chamber, which he will diſpoſe of.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on Sunday night laſt, a Bay (or rather between a bay and a dun colour) Mare, about 14 hands and an half high, blind of the left eye, a lump between her ears like the pole-evil, both her hind feet white, a natural trotter, and well made; likewiſe, a brown Horſe with a large ſtar in his forehead, a white ring on his belly underneath the girth, and a heavy mane. It is ſuppoſed that a certain John Hughes who went off the ſame night, has ſtolen them, for he took with him a woman, and a child about nine months old, the woman is pock-marked, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh. Hughes had on a ſtriped nankeen coat, and a new fur hat, by trade a taylor, and fond of liquor. Whoever ſecures the thief ſo that he may be bro't to juſtice, and delivers the horſes to the owner, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward and reaſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber living in Indian creek Valley, near Perkey's mill.

PETER BOUGHER.

July 29, 1797.

WHEREAS ſome perſon or perſons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the ſubſcriber, lying weſt and adjoining the town of M'Intoſh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To puniſh ſuch tranſgreſſors, and prevent ſimilar abuſes in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each perſon ſo offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Waſhington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above, tf

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By Yeſterday's Mail

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 1.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

From our correſpondent at New-York we have received the following very intereſting abſtract.

New-York, July 31.

"I yeſterday received London prints to June 6. They contain moſt important accounts of a mutiny on board part of Admiral Duncan's fleet, and the ſhips at Sheerneſs and the Nore. All negociations with the Lords of the admiralty had been rejected; the crews were in poſſeſſion of the fleet—they had ſtationed ſhips acroſs the mouth of the Thames, to prevent all veſſels paſſing—they have robbed a number of veſſels—an embargo was laid by government to prevent veſſels from falling in their power—and force was preparing to compel ſubmiſſion. The Dutch fleet is at ſea—Spain has declared war againſt Portugal, and France is to furniſh 30,000 troops to aid Spain. Genoa is in a ſtate of inſurrection—12,000 poor people roſe, liberated the priſoners, and beheaded 4 nobleman—Venice has made peace, but at the expence of a complete revolution—the old government is totally annihilated—a democratic government is to be inſtituted—the ſtate and the fleet of Venice are in the hands of Buonaparte.

Mr. Hammond is returning to England—Pope Pius VI. is ſaid to be dead. Reports had circulated the death of the King of Pruſſia, but it is premature. Koſciuſko and ſeveral Poliſh officers had arrived in the Thames to take paſſage for America. Babeuf and Darthe have been condemned and ſtabbed themſelves, but not mortally. It is uncertain whether they have been executed. A Paris article mentions that the Spaniſh fleet is at ſea, Jervis's fleet being obliged to leave its poſition on account of a terrible fever on board of which Jervis himſelf was dead. This laſt article does not appear to be well founded—the others are facts.

"Severe laws are paſſed and paſſing in parliament, to puniſh mutiny, and attempt, to excite mutiny, in the fleet and army. In the two or three laſt days, Mr. Fox and his party did not appear in debate.

On Friday, June 2, a flag of truce was diſpatched from Dover to Calais, with a meſſage to the Executived Directory, the known object of which was to open a door for negociation."

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Patrick Murphy, deceaſed are requeſted to bring them forward, properly authenticated, and receive payment—and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to take notice, that unleſs they make payment in three weeks from this date, they will be proceeded againſt in the moſt ſummary way.

MARY MURPHY, adminiſtratrix.
EBENEZER DENNY, adminiſtr.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 12, 1797.

WHEREAS I have given five promiſſory notes dated the 8th of April laſt, or within a few days of that time, one of them for £. 7 10. one for 200 gallons of whiſkey, one for a ſtill, and two for £. 38 15 each to a certain Charles Johnſton and James Davidſon of Allegheny county, for a tract of land, but I have good reaſon to believe that they cannot make me a title to ſaid land agreeable to bargain, I hereby caution all perſons from taking aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until I am ſecured in the title of ſaid land.

SAMUEL KINKEAD.

July 27, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

ON the premiſes, on the 31ſt of this inſt. a conſiderable number of Town and Out Lots in, adjoining to and near the town of Brownſville, late the property of Thomas Brown, deceaſed. The Out Lots will contain from one to ten acres, or more, as will ſuit the purchaſer. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance and credit will be given, by

SAMUEL JACKSON, } Executors.
THOMAS GREGG, }

Auguſt 7, 1797.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, North Huntingdon townſhip, on the 17th of July, a black Mare, 15 hands high, has a ſtar in her forehead, ſhod all round, trots, ſhe had iron fetters on when ſhe went away. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and delivers her to Wm. Dunning, in Pittſburgh, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOHN DUNNING.

Auguſt 5, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the paſture of Joſiah Tannehill and Thomas Bracken, near Pittſburgh, on the night of the 15th inſt. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, 9 years old this ſpring, a natural trotter, bald face, four white feet, three of which is white above the paſterns, ſhod all round, ſhoes half worn. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and thief if ſtolen, and proſecutes him to conviction, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe alone, and reaſonable charges if bro't home.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittſburgh, July 28, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th of May, inſtant, ran away from the ſubſcriber living on the Glade road in Weſtmoreland county, ten miles from Greenſburgh, a negro ſlave named TOM GADDEN, *about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, ſtout well made fellow, talks both the Engliſh and German languages, and remarkableas to having very red eyes; he took with him one pair of yellow twilled overalls and jacket, one coat of clouded nankeen, one white linen coat, and one deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muſlin overalls and jacket, one pair of ſilk and cotton hoſe, and a pair of woolen hoſe, one fine and one wool hat, and ſundry other wearing apparel; the preſumption is, that he intends either going down the river Ohio or to Preſqu'iſle. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any jail, ſhall have the above reward with reaſonable charges paid by me.*

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. tf.

CUT NAILS.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has erected a machine, (near Connell's Ville, Fayette county) which goes by water, for the cutting of Nails. He performs the buſineſs in ſuch an expeditious and complete a manner; that he flatters himſelf it will prove a very valuable acquiſition to this weſtern country, as he will be able to ſupply thoſe who may favour him with their orders with Nails of different ſizes, at a ſhort notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. The nails cut by this machine are ſuperior to all other cut Nails, and equal in quality to a hammered Nail, as they are cut hot out of hammered iron.

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Yough Forge, May 29, 1797.

N. B. The price by the quantity of theſe excellent cut nails, will not be more than eighteen pence per lb. at the Factory.

TO BE SOLD,

A Certain Tract of Land, of firſt rate quality, ſaid to be the moſt valuable in the county, containing 955 acres, ſituaed in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, lying on Crooked Run and one mile of the weſt branch of the Monongahela River, within two miles of the county town of Clarkeſburgh, and one mile of a Furnace and Forge now erecting on the river. This moſt valuable tract of land may be conveniently divided into three beautiful and rich farms; it alſo abounds with iron ore, ſtone coal, and lime ſtone, and has valuable ſeat, for furnace or mills, is well timbered and watered; 600 acres of which is nearly level and may be made into excellent meadow.—Laſt year the improvements made on this land produced 60 buſhels of Indian corn to the acre. The purchaſer paying one half down will have it at a very reaſonable price. For further particulars apply to JOHN AMBLER, Yough Forge, near Gonnelliſville; WILLIAM DUCKETT, paper maker, near Hippenſburgh, or to the Rev. GEORGE POWERS, Clarkſburgh.

July 1, 1797. 8t.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber living on Jacob's creek, three miles above Turnbull's Iron works, on the 16th day of April laſt, a dark bay Mare, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, 8 years old this ſpring, trots and paces, about 14 hands high; alſo a ſorrel Horſe Colt, one year old this ſpring, with a ſtar in his forehead, white mane and tail. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and ſecures them ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, together with reaſonable charges if brought home

PETER SMAIL, jun.

Weſtmoreland county, South Huntingdon townſhip, July 20, 1797.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they are gone over the mountains, if they have not been ſtopped in Ligonier Valley or the Glades.

Two Horſes, a Light

Waggon, and Harneſs compleat, for Sale. Enquire of the Printer. July 12, 1797.

ALL thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip of R. & J. Brotherton are requeſted to call and ſettle off their reſpective accounts before the firſt of September next, thoſe who neglect this notice may expect to be ſued without reſpect to perſons, as not one day's longer indulgence can be given, by

JOHN BROTHERTON.

Pittſburgh, July 26, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to Chriſtian Liſnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Waſhington county, alledging, that he the ſaid Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the ſame. The firſt Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor General.

28th Auguſt, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the firſt Monday in December next for a hearing of the ſaid parties, thirty days notice being given

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21ſt, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the firſt Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the ſaid parties, or any others intereſted or concerned in the above caveat, ſix months notice, at leaſt, being given in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and alſo ſix months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to Francis Liſnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Waſhington county, alledging, that he the ſaid Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the ſame. The firſt Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor General.

28th Auguſt, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the firſt Monday in December next, for a hearing of the ſaid parties, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21ſt, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the firſt Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the ſaid parties on the above caveat, or any others intereſted or concerned therein, ſix months notice, at leaſt, being given in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and alſo ſix months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

Grammar School.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he deſigns, provided he receives ſufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own houſe, in Derry townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 1ſt day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages ſhall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Compoſition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reaſonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reaſonable may be known by application to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Deputy Surveyor's Office for the Diſtrict in the county of Weſtmoreland, bounded as follows—beginning at where the purchaſe line joins Canon's diſtrict, thence by ſaid purchaſe line to Allegany river, down Allegany river to the mouth of Kiſkiminitas, the up Kiſkiminitas and Conemaugh to the mouth of Stoney run, from the mouth of Stoney run a direct line to the line of Woods diſtrict where the Pennſylvania road croſſes the Laurel Hill, and by the weſtern boundary of Woods and Canon's diſtrict to the place of beginning, is kept at the houſe of Col. Charles Campbell, on Blacklick, where attendance on behalf of James Roſs, Eſq. the deputy, will be given by

EPHRAIM B. ELLIOT.

July 12, 1797.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer.

PROPOSALS,

For publiſhing by ſubſcription,
An entire New Work, entitled,
THE AMERICAN

Univerſal Gazetteer.

OR A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

Containing

A full and authentic deſcription of all the empires, kingdoms, republics, ſtates, provinces, iſlands, cities, chief towns, ſeas, harbours, bays, rivers, lakes, mountains, caves, capes and promontories in the known world:

Together with

The government, cuſtoms, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the ſituation, extent, bounds, climate, ſoil, and natural productions of each country; the curioſities, trade and manufactures of the cities and towns; their longitude, from the meridian of Philadelphia; their latitude, bearings and diſtances from remarkable places; the ſieges they have undergone, and the battles that have been fought near them; including the FULLEST and moſt AUTHENTIC account of the climate, ſoil, productions, curioſities, trade and manufacture of the United States; their counties, cities, towns, villages, &c.

By JOSEPH SCOTT,

Author of the United States Gazetteer.

CONDITIONS.

I. The American Univerſal Gazetteer ſhall be printed in a handſome octavo, in an elegant manner, on a new type, and good paper.

II. When 500 copies are ſubſcribed for, the work will immediately be put to preſs.

III. It will be printed in numbers, containing fifty ſix pages, at one fourth of a dollar.

IV. With the work will be delivered twenty five maps, elegantly engraved, and two plates illuſtrative of the firſt principles of geography and aſtronomy.

V. The work will be compriſed in twenty eight or thirty numbers—if it exceeds thirty, the exceſs will be given gratis—the whole making four handſome volumes.

VI. One number is to be delivered every two weeks, the money for which is to be paid on delivery.

VII. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the firſt number, are at liberty to return it, and ſhall have their money repaid.

VIII. A liſt of the ſubſcribers, as patroniſers of the work will be annexed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the author, No. 130, South Second Street, Philadelphia, and by *John Scull*, Pittſburgh.

Philadelphia, June 21ſt, 1797.

NOTICE.

CREDITORS of the eſtate of John Oliphant, late of Fayette county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are alſo requeſted to make immediate payment to

MARY OLIPHANT, adminiſtratrix.

July 25, 1797.

FOR SALE,

To Actual Settlers.

A FEW excellent Farms, in that tract of country, known by the name of New Connecticut, an and near the Mahoning or principal branch of the Big Beaver river, about 30 miles from where it empties into the Ohio at M'Intoſh. The excellent quality of the land, variety of ſprings, and eligible ſituation both as to water and land carriages, is too generally known to need any recommendation; there being a road already cleared out from M'Intoſh by the way of Major William's mills to the land. As thoſe lands have paſſed through a very regular channel of conveyance, any perſon who wiſhes to purchaſe may be aſſured of an indiſputable title. The particulars of which as well as the eaſy terms of payment, may be known by applying to JOHN YOUNG, at Braden's run, or PHINEAS HILL, reſiding on the land.

July 25, 1797.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE different Auctioneers appointed in the County of Allegheny, are requeſted immediately to come forward with their books and documents to ſettle up their buſineſs to the 30th of June, 1797, and take up their bonds where they have been complied with.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Collector of the Revenue, 4th Survey, Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

July 10, 1797.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Juſtices Executions, Cummonſes warrants, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at Greensburgh, July 6, 1797.

Thomas Allſon, Daniel Anderſon, Armſtrong, Jacob Baſſer, David Francis Bryan, John Bradolet, George Bolinger, Thomas Beatty, Andrew Brown, David Brown, Samuel Copland, John Cambell, John Coburn, Patrick Campbell, Campbell, Philip Carte, William Dennifon, William Dennifon, Alexander Dunlap, Widow Dunn, Ebert, Hurcymus Eckman, John Peter Freeman, John Ferguſon, Charles James Garre, Ephraim Goble, John Joſeph Hannah, William Hunt, John Chriſtopher Irvine, Henry Kane, James Kennedy, Gideon Long, James M'Intire, Moore, Uriah Matſon, John Moore, der M'Lain, Peter M'Harg, Walter lane, Henry M'Clintock, Samuel Moore, James Nickelſon, John Neil, Nicholſon, Philip Hoover, John Phillips, Ritchey, Mary Robinſon, Hugh Roſs, Reed, Conn Rogers, Mary Robinſon, William Story, Joſeph Simpſon, Henry Shantz, Andrew Sturd, William Snodgraſs, Jeremiah Smith, Alexander Taylor, Eliza Tate, James Thomas, John Wilſon, John Walker, John Wilſon, Adam Wilſon, George Yager.

THE ſubſcriber, attorney to William Hill, of the city of New York, having obſerved an advertiſement in the Pittſburgh Gazette, dated May 26, 1797, and ſigned Robert Johnſton, relative to certain lots of land in the ſeven ranges, in which the ſaid Robert Johnſton claims an intereſt, thinks it neceſſary to inform the public, that only four lots of the lands which he is authoriſed to diſpoſe of (being lots No. 9, 14, 15 and 20, of townſhip No. 7, Range No. 2,) are included in the above advertiſement, and that whatever pretenſions the ſaid Robert Johnſton may have for damages againſt the the former owner of the above lots, the ſame cannot in any wiſe affect the title of the ſaid William Hill, which by conſulting the records in the office at Marietta, will be found clear and indiſputable.

D: M'ELHERAN, attorney for William Hill.

12, 1797.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the landing at Pittſburgh on the 26th inſtant, a ſorrel Gelding, ſuppoſed to be about 13 or 14 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, both hind feet and one of his fore feet white, up his leg a good way, a blaze in his face, and ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, a ſmall mane and tail, a natural trotter, blind in one eye, ſhod all round, and I believe branded R. N. on the near thigh. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will be kind enough to ſecure ſaid Horſe, and ſend the ſubſcriber word, and if brought home reaſonable charges will be paid by the ſubſcriber living near the mouth of Redſtone creek. It is ſuppoſed he is making towards home on the eaſt ſide of the Monongahela river.

RICHARD NOBLE.

June 30, 1797.

Taken up on the 12th inſtant,

by the ſubſcriber in the woods near Turtle creek and the old Pennſylvania road, a Roan Horſe, 6 years old, thirteen hands an half high, ſome ſaddle marks, a blaze in his face, had an old ſaddle and bridle on. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

ASA COOK.

July 20, 1797.

Whereas there is a partnerſhip

in a tract of land ſurveyed in the name of Andrew Simpſon, ſituate in Allegany townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, and ſome moveable property, between John & Charles Barr, and whereas the ſaid Charles Barr hath taken property belonging to me, and abſconded, and as it appears likely that the ſaid Charles may offer ſaid land for ſale, this is to forwarn all perſons from purchaſing ſaid land from him until he comes and makes a ſettlement with me.

JOHN BARR.

July 11, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living on Loyalhannah creek, Salem townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, a Bay Mare, branded on her left ſhoulder either 21 or 23, not very perceivable, a natural trotter, has dark mane, legs and tail, 4 or 5 years old, ſtrayed away about the middle of April. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and returns her, or advertiſes in the Pittſburgh Gazette where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

ELISHA WALL.

July 4, 1797.

Came to the plantation

of the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, on the road leading from Nobleſtown to the mouth of Miilers Run, a black Horſe with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip, his left hind foot white, and about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES GILMORE.

June 12, 1797.